



APR 23 1986

VEGETABLES



VEGETABLES FOR OHIO GARDENS

Acknowledgments

"Vegetables for Ohio Gardens" was prepared by James D. Utzinger, Extension horticulturist and project coordinator, and the following project contributors and cooperators: Charles Behnke, Lorain County Cooperative Extension Service; Edward Fladt, Clinton County Cooperative Extension Service; Rochelle Franks, Summit County Cooperative Extension Service; Richard Hassell, Extension horticulturist, Ohio Cooperative Extension Service; Jack Kerrigan, Cuyahoga County Cooperative Extension Service; Dale Kretchman, professor, Department of Horticulture, The Ohio State University and Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC); Norman Moll, Lucas County Cooperative Extension Service; Hazel Pruitt, Cuyahoga County Cooperative Extension Service; William Twarogowski, Athens County Cooperative Extension Service; Barbara J. Williams, Department of Horticulture, The Ohio State University; and E.C. Wittmeyer, professor emeritus, Ohio Cooperative Extension Service.

Also gratefully acknowledged are OARDC branch managers and representatives of the vegetable seed industry for support and assistance in the preparation of this bulletin.

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Selecting Varieties	2
Suggested Varieties	3
All America Selections	9
Ornamental Vegetables	12
Space Savers.....	16
Miniatures	17
Herbs	17
Oriental Vegetables	18
Uncommon Vegetables	18
Novelties and Curiosities	19
Giants	19
Some Additional Garden Crops.....	20
Seed Sources and Information.....	20



Copyright © The Ohio State University 1986

All educational programs and activities conducted by the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service are available to all potential clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, handicap or religious affiliation.

3/86-10M

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with U.S. Department of Agriculture. J. Michael Sprott, Director of the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service, The Ohio State University.

INTRODUCTION

This bulletin offers information to home gardeners for selecting and growing vegetables in Ohio. The vegetable varieties mentioned in the following pages are the varieties most likely to yield satisfactory results under Ohio's growing conditions.

Successful vegetable growing requires attention to some important details: proper site selection and soil improvement; the use of high-quality seed and nursery stock; the use of appropriate cultural practices; timely harvesting procedures; and perhaps most important, the use of adapted cultivated varieties, or "cultivars."

Hundreds of vegetable varieties currently are

available to growers. Identifying the varieties best suited to Ohio conditions is the first step in selection. Then, growers must determine the availability of seed; seed of desired varieties should be readily available. (Seed for varieties listed in this bulletin can be obtained from established seed houses.)

It is not feasible to provide complete descriptions of all varieties listed in this bulletin. For this reason, "Vegetables for Ohio Gardens" should be used in conjunction with seed catalogs and descriptive vegetable lists. Information on the canning and freezing qualities of varieties is also available in some seed catalogs.



SELECTING VARIETIES

Vegetable varieties have been improved to produce higher yields, more compact plant growth, greater color intensity, better flavor, less undesirable fiber, more uniform maturity, better overall appearance, less waste, and increased disease, insect and nematode resistance. However, older varieties may continue to meet selection criteria and produce successfully. Growers should not stop using these varieties simply because new varieties appear.

Criteria

When selecting a variety, several key points should be considered.

Disease Resistance and Susceptibility. No vegetable variety is resistant to all pests and diseases, but specific varieties may be available that are resistant to one or more of the potential problems. In addition, there are certain plant problems for which chemical protection or control is available, and a regular, season-long spray program is possible. However, for some pests or diseases, there are no chemical controls currently available. Plant diseases are potentially very destructive. Because of this, resistant varieties always should be used when available. Examples of disease-resistant vegetables are included in the accompanying table.

Vegetable	Variety	Resistance
Snap bean	Bush Blue Lake 274	Common bean mosaic.
Cucumber	Marketmore 76	Downy mildew, powdery mildew, scab.
Pepper	Bell Boy	Tobacco mosaic virus.
Potato	Superior	Scab.
Tomato	FloramERICA	Verticillium wilt.

Product Quality. High-quality vegetables have these characteristics: deep, intense color; desirable texture; good flavor; a lack of genetic defects; and desirable size and shape.

Yield Potential. Varieties vary in their productivity. For example, when grown well, some sweet corn varieties develop two usable ears per stalk instead of one ear per stalk. Large-podded beans and peas will result in higher yields than smaller-podded types. When selecting a variety, it is important to consider both the quality and product quantity, or yield.

Season of Maturity. Vegetable varieties differ in their season of maturity and thus are classified as "Early," "Midseason" or "Late." Varieties should be selected according to the time of season the product is desired. Maturity information will be useful in planning a succession cropping program.

Past Experience. Experience with a particular variety is an important consideration in selecting a variety. Experienced growers use proven, favorite varieties until improved varieties become available.



SUGGESTED VARIETIES

No ranking is implied by the order in which the cultivars are listed.

Asparagus

Mary Washington
Waltham Washington
Viking

All listed varieties are grown from one-year-old crowns.

Note: Asparagus is a perennial vegetable. It will occupy the same garden space for several years once it is established.

Bean

Bush—green

Tendergreen
Tendercrop
Bush Blue Lake
Top Crop
Provider
Romano
Strike

Bush—wax (yellow)

Kinghorn Wax
Golden Rod
Goldcrop
Sungold
Earliwax

Bush—purple-podded

Royal Burgundy
Royalty

Gourmet (for use whole)

Frenchie
Dandee

Pole—green

Kentucky Wonder
Blue Lake
Romano
Dade

Pole—wax (yellow)

Kentucky Wonder Wax

Pole—lima

King of the Garden
Burpee's Best (Challenger)

Bush—lima

Baby Fordhook
Fordhook 242

Half-runner

White Half-Runner

Green—shell

French Horticultural
Taylor Horticultural



Dry or navy

Michelite
White Kidney
Red Kidney

Edible Soybean

Kanrich
Prize
Giant Green Soy
Frostbeater

Beet

Detroit Dark Red
Ruby Queen
Red Ace
Pacemaker III
Burpee Golden
Cylindra

Broccoli

Green Comet

Broccoli (cont.)

Green Hornet
Premium Crop
Packman
Bravo (fall)

Brussels Sprouts

Prince Marvel
Long Island Improved

Cabbage**Early**

Stonehead (YR)
Early Jersey Wakefield
Sun Up
Jersey Queen (YR)
Darkri
Golden Acre (YR)

Midseason

Market Prize (YR)
Market Victor (YR)
Roundup (YR)
Gourmet (YR)

Late

Danish Ballhead
Wisconsin All Seasons
Little Rock (YR)
Globe TBR (YR)

Sauerkraut

Rio Verde
Round Up

Red

Ruby Ball
Red Acre
Mammoth Red Rock
Red Head

Savoy

Savoy King (midsummer, late)

Cabbage, Savoy (cont.)

Vanguard
Savoy Ace Hybrid
"YR" indicates yellows resistance.

Chinese Cabbage

Michihili
Early Hybrid G
Jade Pagoda

Carrot

Nantes
Danvers Half Long
Pioneer
Gold Pak
Royal Chantenay
Imperator

Small-rooted types

Minicor
Little Finger

Cauliflower

Snow Crown (spring)
Snow King (spring)
Early Purple
Imperial 10-6 (fall)
Self-Blanche (grow as a fall crop
and use 12-inch plant spacing
for support and effective
blanching)

Celeriac

Marble Ball
Large Smooth Prague
Alabaster

Celery

Utah 52-70H
Utah 52-70R
Florida 683

Chard, Swiss

Lucullus (green-ribbed)
Rhubarb (red-ribbed)
Fordhook Giant (white-ribbed)

Collards

Vates
Georgia
Southern

Corn, Sweet**Early and medium-early**

Seneca Horizon
Aztec

Midseason

Gold Cup
Seneca Chief
Merit

Late

Honeycross
Lochief
Silver Queen (white)

Mixed white and yellow kernels

Butter and Sugar
Sprite
Sweet Sue
Sweet Sal

Corn, Supersweet (trial)

How Sweet It Is
Sugar Loaf

Interest continues in the new high-sugar, or supersweet, corns. Currently, they offer advantages and disadvantages. Advantages include improved ear and kernel quality; higher sugar content and sweeter flavor; and the capacity

Corn, Supersweet (cont.)

to hold sweetness longer on the stalk and in storage. Disadvantages include poor seed germination, pollination problems, low yields, and in some cases, increased disease susceptibility. As research continues, improved supersweet varieties should become available.

Cucumber

Slicing

- Burpee Hybrid
- Marketmore
- Slicemaster
- Sweet Slice
- Pacer
- Spacemaster
- Streamliner
- Euroamerican
- Burpless No. 26
- Bush Whopper
- Sweet Success

Pickling

- National Pickling
- Wisconsin SMR 18
- Pioneer
- Premier
- Burpee Pickling
- Tenderfresh
- Liberty
- Bush Pickle

Eggplant

- Burpee Hybrid
- Black Magic
- Classic
- Dusky
- Ichiban
- Little Fingers
- Casper (white-fruited)
- Black Beauty

Endive and Escarole

- Florida Deep Heart (escarole)
- Salad King (endive)

Garlic

Use bulbs and cloves as available from suppliers.

Kale

- Dwarf Blue Curled
- Dwarf Green Scotch Curled
- Dwarf Siberian
- Vates
- Winterbor

Kohlrabi

- Early White Vienna
- Purple Vienna
- Grand Duke

Leek

- Titan
- Elephant
- Electra

Lettuce

Leaf

- Salad Bowl
- Grand Rapids
- Black Seeded Simpson
- Slobolt
- Oakleaf
- Green Ice
- Prizehead
- Red Sails

Butterhead

- Bibb
- Salad Bibb
- Summer Bibb
- Buttercrunch
- Tania
- Tom Thumb (miniature)

Romaine

- Valmaine

Crisp head

- Mesa 659 (Great Lakes) (fall)
- Ithaca
- Mission



Muskmelon

Sweet 'N' Early
Earlisweet
Ball 1776
Roadside
Burpee Hybrid
Gold Star
Classic (for northern Ohio plantings)
Saticoy Hybrid
Iroquois
Delicious 51
Harper Hybrid
Ambrosia

Crenshaw type

Honeyshaw

Honeydew type

Earlidew
Venus Hybrid

Mustard

Tendergreen
Southern Giant Curled
Green Wave

Okra

Annie Oakley
Emerald
Dwarf Green Long Pod
Clemson Spineless

Onion

Green (bunching)

Southport White Bunching
White Portugal
Tokyo
Long White
White Spear
Ishikura

Dry (storage)

Ebenezer (sets)
Elite
Spartan Banner
Downing
Yellow Globe
Topaz

Sweet (use plants only)

White or Yellow Sweet Spanish
Bermuda
Sweet Sandwich

Parsley

Curled

Forest Green
Deep Green
Moss Curled

Plain

Italian Flat Leaf

Root type

Hamburg

Parsnip

Hollow Crown
Harris' Model
All-America

Peas

Shelling

Little Marvel
Thomas Laxton
Wando (heat-resistant)
Freezonian
Frosty
Knight
Alderman (tall-growing)

Edible podded

Mammoth Melting Sugar

Peas, Edible podded (cont.)

Oregon Sugar Pod
Sugar Daddy
Sugar Ann (dwarf)
Sugar Snap (trellis)

Pepper

Green (mild)

Early Calwonder
Keystone Resistant Giant
Midway
Staddon Select
Canape
Bell Boy Hybrid
Bell Captain
Emerald Giant
Lady Bell
Hybelle
Four Corners
Crispy

Yellow (mild)

Golden Summer

Banana type

Sweet Banana

Frying type

Cubanelle
Key Largo
Gypsy
Italianelle

Hot type

Hungarian Wax
Long Red Cayenne
Large Red Cherry
Hot Portugal
Jalapeno
Thai Hot

Pepper (cont.)

Pimiento

Super Red Pimiento
Perfection

Sweet Cherry type

Sweet Cherry

Potato

Early

Irish Cobbler
Norland (red)

Midseason

Superior

Late

Katahdin
Sebago
Kennebec
Red Pontiac

Pumpkin

Small Sugar
Connecticut Field
Young's Beauty
Jackpot
Big Max
Howden
Spirit
Trick or Treat
Atlantic Giant

Radish

Spring

White Icicle
Red Prince
Scarlet Knight
Champion
Fancy Red
Cherry Belle
French Breakfast



Radish (cont.)

Winter

Round Black Spanish
White Chinese
Celestial

Rhubarb

Canada Red
Valentine

Note: Rhubarb is a perennial vegetable and thus will occupy the same garden space for several years once established.

Rutabaga

American Purple Top
Laurentian

Salsify

Mammoth Sandwich Island

Spinach

Long Standing Bloomsdale
Winter Bloomsdale
Melody

Spinach (cont.)

Vienna
Tyee
America

Squash

Summer

Patty Pan or Scallop (various colors)
Summer Straightneck
Zucchini
Gold Rush (golden zucchini)
Cocozelle
Sunburst
Pic 'N' Pic
(Many other satisfactory cultivars available)

Fall and Winter

Table Ace
Table Queen
Table King
Blue Hubbard
Buttercup
Waltham Butternut
Delicious
Golden Hubbard
Gold Nugget

Squash (cont.)

Specialty

Vegetable Spaghetti

Sweet Potato

Dry flesh

Yellow Jersey
Little Stem Jersey

Moist flesh

Centennial
Nancy Hall
Puerto Rico
Jewel

Tomato

Early

Fantastic
Moreton Hybrid (V)
Jet Star (VF)
Pik-Red (D)(VF)

Midseason

Heinz 1350 (D)(VF)
Better Boy (VFN)
Burpee (VF)
Roma (VF)(D) (paste type)
Floramerica (VF)
Celebrity (VFN)

Late

Supersonic B (VF)
Ramapo (VF)
Supersteak (D)(VFN)
Mountain Pride
Beefmaster (VFN)

Yellow

Golden Jubilee
Sunray (F)
Lemon Boy (VFN)

Suitable for cage culture

Celebrity (VFN)
Jet Star (VF)
Fantastic
Floramerica
Burpee (VF)
Heinz 1350 (D)(VF)
Pik-Red (D)(VF)

Large vine with small fruit (not suited to cage or container culture)

Small Red Cherry
Large Red Cherry
Red Pear
Yellow Pear
Small Fry
Sweet 100

Dwarf vine with medium fruit

Patio
Pixie

Dwarf vine with small fruit

Tiny Tim
Presto
Baxter's Bush Cherry

"V" indicates resistance or tolerance to verticillium. "F" indicates resistance or tolerance to fusarium. "N" indicates resistance or tolerance to nematodes. "D" indicates determinate or self-topping plant habit.

Turnip

Purple Top White Globe
Just Right Hybrid (fall)
Tokyo Cross
Tokyo Market

Turnip Greens

Shogoin
Seven Top

Watermelon

Sugar Baby
Crimson Sweet
Summer Festival
Royal Charleston
Yellow Baby Hybrid
Yellow Doll
Garden Baby

Seedless

Hybrid 313
Triple Sweet



ALL AMERICA SELECTIONS

All America Selections (AAS) is an educational, nonprofit association that conducts impartial trials using expert judges in gardens throughout the country. New varieties are compared with the *best* of the established varieties. Vegetables are evaluated for flavor, yield, appearance, texture, disease resistance, production efficiency, space efficiency, nutritional value and novelty value.

Recently, AAS celebrated its 50th anniversary by designating all-time winners from the selections of the past 50 years. The vegetable winners were (1) Sugar Snap Pea and (2) Green Comet Broccoli.

All American vegetable selections of the past five years are shown at right.

1986

How Sweet It Is Sweet Corn (white, super-sweet type)

1985

Red Sails Lettuce

Sunburst Squash (yellow scallop type)

1984

Sugar Ann Pea (edible podded type)

Celebrity Tomato

1983

Sweet Success Cucumber

1982

Peter Pan Bush Scallop Squash

Jersey Golden Bush Acorn Squash







ABLES VEGETABLES VEGETABLES

ORNAMENTAL VEGETABLES

For an Edible Landscape

Many cultivars of vegetable plants are useful both for food and as ornamentals. Through proper selection of plant materials and design, a vegetable garden can function as an outdoor conversation piece. The use of ornamental vegetables can achieve a unique look for the home landscape.

Vegetables grown in ornamental gardens are mass planted. This reduces weeding requirements to some extent because of shading. Ornamental vegetable plantings can include other annuals, such as marigolds or dwarf zinnias, that are often used as a border planting. Ornamental vegetables

thus may provide an aesthetically pleasing landscape, fresh food and cut flowers.

The aging and weather-worn appearance of most gardens in early autumn can be avoided through the use of certain ornamentals. This is done with the addition of color in the mass planting—especially color provided by plants such as “flowering” cabbage and kale.

Gardeners interested in this approach can devote all or only a portion of a season’s garden plot to ornamental vegetables. Success depends upon the garden’s location and proper care of the plants. Satisfactory sites are in a sunny location and have soil that is fertile and well drained

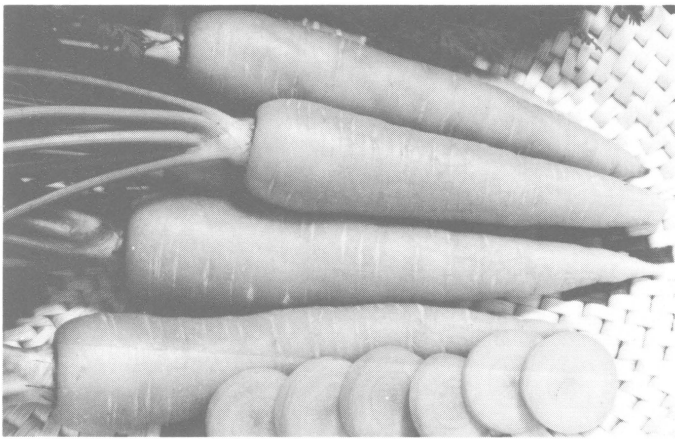
Ornamental Vegetable Varieties

Note The following ornamental vegetables, except as designated, also can be grown for food.

Vegetable	Days to Maturity	Cultivar*	Growth and Description†	Use
1. Bean, bush	50-60	Royalty Royal Burgundy Golden Rod Goldcrop Kinghorn Wax Sungold	Height, 12-16"; spread, 10-12". Dark purple pods, green leaves. Bright yellow pods.	Accent, bedding.
2. Bean, pole, (primarily ornamental use)	90	Scarlet Runner	Height, 8-10'; scarlet flowers, large green pods; sometimes used as a green shell bean.	Border, background, trellising.
3. Bean, pole	65-70	Kentucky Wonder Wax	Height, 8-10'; bright yellow beans.	Border, Background, trellising.
4. Beet	55-60	Burpee Golden	Height, 10-12"; spread, 6-8"; golden globe-shaped roots	Accent, bedding, border.



Vegetable	Days to Maturity	Cultivar*	Growth and Description†	Use
5. Cabbage or kale (ornamental nonfood use)	70-80	“Flowering” types (green and white) (pink and white)	Height, 18-24”; spread, 12-15”; nonheading types most attractive during cool temperatures.	Bedding, border, accent.
Cabbage	75	Red Acre Ruby Ball Savoy King	Height, 10-12”; spread, 15-20”; red, globe-shaped heads. Green heads with crinkled leaves.	Bedding.
6. Chives	—	Perennial	Height, 12-15”; spread, 12”; round, green leaves; lavender flowers.	Bedding, border.
7. Corn, sweet	80-85	Sugar Dots Red Burgundy	Height, 7-8’; purple tassels and purple-tinged foliage.	Border, background.
8. Eggplant	75-85	Golden Yellow White Italian Little Fingers Casper (white) Dusky Ichiban	Height, 18-20”; spread, 12-15”; small, yellow, lemon-sized fruit. White fruit of medium size. Small, elongated, purple fruit. Elongated white fruit. Purple, oval-shaped fruit. Purple, long, narrow fruit.	Specimen.
Other eggplants grown as ornamentals		Easter Egg Chinese Scarlet	White fruit that turn yellow. Small, round, scarlet fruit.	



Vegetable	Days to Maturity	Cultivar*	Growth and Description†	Use
9. Endive	—	Green Curled Salad King	Height, 10-12"; spread, 8-10"; attractive green foliage.	Bedding, border.
10. Kale	50-70	Dwarf Blue Curled Dwarf Green Scotch Curled Dwarf Siberian Vates	Height, 18-20"; spread, 18-24"; large, crinkled, green leaves.	Bedding, border.
11. Kohlrabi	45-50	Purple Vienna White Vienna Grand Duke	Height, 10-12"; spread, 6-8"; enlarged, globular stems bearing attractive leaves.	
12. Lettuce	45-50	Red Sails Prizehead Oakleaf Bibb Slobolt	Height, 10-12"; spread, 6-8"; red leaves. Green, oak-shaped leaves. Forms small, green heads. Green, broad leaves.	Ground cover, bedding.
13. Okra	60-65	Red type Green type Annie Oakley Clemson Spineless Emerald Dwarf Green Long Pod	Height, 20-30"; spread, 10-12"; interesting long, red pods. High-quality green pods.	Border, accent, background.



Vegetable	Days to Maturity	Cultivar*	Growth and Description†	Use
14. Parsley	55-60	Forest Green Deep Green Moss Curled	Height, 2-15"; spread, 12-15"; attractive, crinkled leaves.	Bedding, border.
15. Pepper	70-80	Dutch Treat Hybrid	Height, 12-15"; spread, 10-12"; yellow fruit above foliage.	Bedding, border.
		Long Red Cayenne	Height, 15-18"; spread, 12-14"; long, pod-like red fruit.	Bedding, border, accent.
		Hungarian Wax	Height, 12-15"; spread, 10-12"; yellow fruit.	Bedding, border, accent.
		Golden Summer	Height, 15-18"; spread, 10-14"; yellow, bell-type fruit.	Bedding, border, accent.
16. Squash	50-55	Burpee's Golden Gold Rush Hybrid	Height, 18-20"; spread, 24"; similar to green zucchini in growth habit but with yellow fruit.	Bedding, accent.
		White Bush Scallop	Height, 18-20".	Bedding, accent.
		Sunburst (yellow scallop)	Height, 24-30".	Bedding, accent.

* Varieties listed are for example only. Other varieties of similar description may produce equally satisfactory results. Substitute varieties with comparable growth habits and coloration can be tried when those listed are not readily available.

† Use growth habit (height and spread) as a guide to plant spacing in the beds.

SPACE SAVERS

Space-saving vegetables are suitable for growth in containers or in small gardens—wherever space is at a premium. Due to their relatively recent appearance on the market, adequate research has not been conducted on many of the types

available. Therefore, variety names are provided for convenience and trial only. Experience and research will provide additional information for making variety suggestions in the future.

Broccoli

Green Dwarf #36

Cabbage

Dwarf Morden
Little Leaguer
Baby Head
Darkri

Carrot

Tiny Sweet
Short 'N' Sweet
Little Finger
Lady Finger

Cucumber

Cherokee 7
Little Minnie
Patio-pik
Tiny Dill
Bush Whopper
Bush Pickle
Spacemaster

Eggplant

Morden Midget

Honeydew

Oliver's Pearl Cluster

Lettuce

Tom Thumb (butterhead type)

Muskmelon

Minnesota Midget

Muskmelon (cont.)

Musketeer
Honeybush

Peas

Mighty Midget
Sugar Ann
Sugar Bon
Dwarf Grey Sugar

Pepper

Park's Pot

Squash, Summer

Creamy
Butter Swan
Green Magic



Squash, Summer (cont.)

Gold Rush

Tomato

Patio Hybrid
Tiny Tim
Minibel
Pixie
Presto
Baxter's Bush Cherry

Watermelon

Sweetheart
Sugar Bush
Kengarden
Bush Jubilee
Garden Baby



MINIATURES

For Gourmet Cooking

Interest in miniature, or baby, vegetables is increasing. The term "miniature" applies to small, usable vegetables rather than to plants considered dwarf or miniature in their growth habit.

Many of the vegetable varieties that produce regular-sized vegetables also can produce high-quality miniatures. It is important to harvest the vegetable when the appropriate "miniature" size is attained. Miniature vegetables are highly perishable and must be used soon after harvest.

Bean, Green snap

Cyrus
Frenchie

Beet

Little Ball
Baby Spinel

Carrot

Amstel
Baby Finger
Nantes
Baby Orange
Little Finger
Planet

Eggplant

Little Fingers

Onion

Crystal Wax Pickling
Eclipse L-303
Quicksilver

Potato

Katahdin
Kennebec
Superior
Ladyfingers

Pumpkin

Sweet 100
Small Red Cherry
Large Red Cherry
Red Pear
Yellow Pear
Small Fry

Squash, Summer

Sunburst F₁ Hybrid
White Bush Scallop
Zucchini
Jersey Acorn
Summer Crookneck
Yellow Prolific Straightneck

Tomato

Sweet 100
Small Red Cherry
Large Red Cherry
Red Pear
Yellow Pear
Small Fry

HERBS

Herbs have value because the unique chemicals they contain provide flavors and scents. For the average home garden, the popular culinary herbs to grow include several annuals and biennials such as dill, caraway, parsley, summer savory and various basil. Perennial herbs must be established in a permanent garden location. Com-

monly grown perennial culinary herbs include chives, marjoram, oregano, various mints, various thymes, sage and horseradish. Herbs are an interesting and valuable group of plants that are relatively easy to grow. Refer to seed catalogs for descriptions of specific types of herbs.

ORIENTAL VEGETABLES

Seeds of oriental vegetables are becoming widely available. However, little research has been done with growing many of these plants

under Ohio conditions. Gardeners can experiment with any of the listed varieties.

Bean

Mung Bean (for sprouts)
Asparagus or Yard Long Bean
Fava Bean

Chinese Cabbage

Nappa type

Jade Pagoda
Two Seasons
Michihli

Pak Choi type

Crispy Choy
Lei-Choi

Greens

Mizuma
Shungiku

Melons

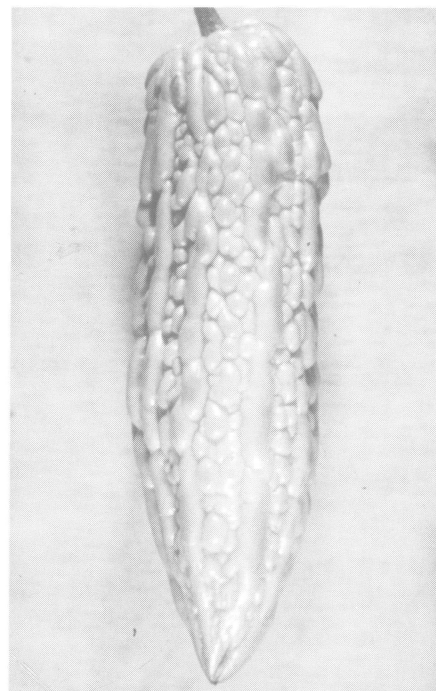
Golden Crispy
Chinese Bitter Melon

Pea, Edible podded

Mammoth Melting Sugar
Oregon Sugar Pod
Sugar Daddy
Sugar Ann
Sugar Snap

Soybean, Edible

Kanrich
Prize
Giant Green Soy
Frostbeater



UNCOMMON VEGETABLES

Certain vegetables—those considered uncommon—can provide a great deal of interest and variety when grown in the garden. The appeal and use of these vegetables depends on the individual gardener. Some varieties achieve high quality, while others may be of average or below-average quality.

Experience with uncommon vegetables will permit gardeners to identify those to grow each season. Varieties for trial are shown at right.

Witloof Chicory (Belgian Endive,
French Endive)
Lemon Cucumber
Multiplier Onion
Potato Onion
Mango Melon (Vine Peach)
Husk Tomato (Ground Cherry)
West India Gherken

NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES

Seeds of novelty/curiosity vegetables are available from most seed houses. These vegetables are interesting and fun to grow, but they may not be well adapted to Ohio growing conditions. Consequently, crop yields, product quality and nutritive content sometimes are unacceptable.

Novelty or curiosity vegetables include white beets, yellow eggplant, red okra, brown peppers, blue potatoes, black sweet corn and white tomatoes. Gardeners who grow novelty vegetables usually do so for curiosity and interest rather than for food production.

GIANTS

Along with miniatures, uncommon varieties and novelties, “giants” often are grown by gardeners for the challenge and reward of the project. Giant vegetables are exhibited in competitive classes at

county fairs and the Ohio State Fair. No guarantees of satisfaction can be provided for the varieties, because success depends largely on weather and the cultural practices used.

Bean

Yard Long Bean (Asparagus Bean)
Jumbo Pod

Cabbage

Late Flat Dutch
Zwann Jumbo

Carrot

Kokubu (Japanese Long)
Scarlet Imperial Long
Foot Long

Cucumber

Kyoto
China Long
Sanjakukiuri
Japanese Long Pickling
Jumbo
Yard Long
China Long

Gourd

Hercules Club
Snake
Italian Edible

Muskmelon

Jumbo
Roadside
Big Daddy

Onion

Amigo Giant
Sweet Spanish

Pepper

Giant Aconcaqua
Chinese Giant

Pumpkin and Squash

Atlantic Giant
Burgess Giant
Hungarian Mammoth

Pumpkin and Squash (cont.)

Giant Show King
Big Max

Radish

German Giant
Mammoth
White Globe
Sakurajima

Tomato

Delicious
Ponderosa
Giant Belgium
Jumbo Jim
Super Colossal
The Beef
Hybrid Giant Bragger

Watermelon

Cobb Gem

SOME ADDITIONAL GARDEN CROPS

Gourd

Ornamental types (yellow-flowered, small-fruited)

Apple
Egg
Orange
Pear
Spoon
Warted

Hardshell (*Lagenaria*) type (white-flowered, various-shaped fruit)

Bottle (Birdhouse)
Bushel

Gourd, Hardshell (*cont.*)

Hercules Club
Dipper
Dolphin (Maranka)
Penguin
Snake

Others

Luffa (Dishrag or Vegetable Sponge)
Cucuzzi (Italian Edible)
Turk's Turban (ornamental squash)

Popcorn

Refer to seed catalogs.

Sunflower

Mammoth Russian
Sunbird Hybrid
Sungold
Giganteus
Taiyo

SEED SOURCES AND INFORMATION

Garden supply stores and seed firms supply many types of seed. It is best to buy seed rather than to save seed from the garden, because diseases can be transmitted through improperly processed seed.

Seed of a specific variety or hybrid may be available from only one supplier. Because many varieties now can be patented, it may become increasingly difficult to obtain seed of a particular variety from more than one source.

Do not use potatoes purchased from produce departments as seed potatoes (tubers). For growing potatoes, purchase certified seed potatoes.

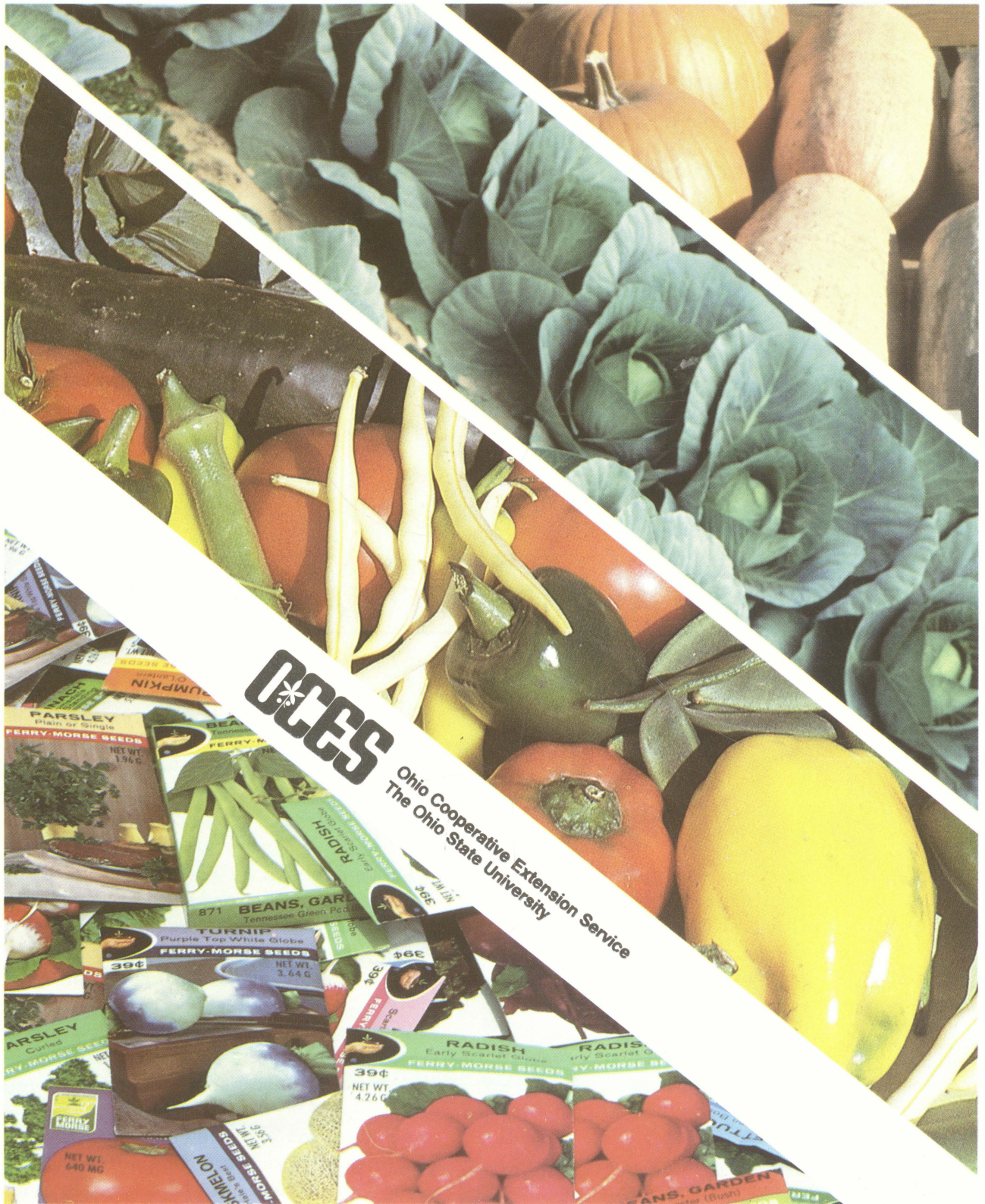
If seed for a vegetable variety is not available locally and a seed supplier cannot offer a substitute, information on seed firms is available from OSU's Department of Horticulture.

Department of Horticulture
The Ohio State University
2001 Fyffe Court
Columbus 43210-1096

When writing, ask for current information on firms that supply the particular variety in which you are interested. *The Department of Horticulture does not distribute seed or plants.*

For additional home gardening information, Ohio Cooperative Extension Service Bulletin 287, "Home Vegetable Gardening," discusses soil management, cultural practices and other aspects of gardening. County Extension offices can provide Bulletin 287, the Extension "Home, Yard and Garden" fact sheet series and information concerning many other horticultural and agricultural practices.

NOTES



OCES

Ohio Cooperative Extension Service
The Ohio State University